NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

NEW YORK HERALD.

DISCHARGE MALESTAN

EDFTOR AND PROPRIETOR STYICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS.

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cont, or \$2 mer cansen. OLUNIARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important containing important containing temportant containing temportant containing temportant as a solution from the solution containing the containing temporal as a containing temporal containing the containing temporal containing the containing temporal containing ADPIOS taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not apply the constitution of anonymous correspondence. We do not apply the constitution of the co

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street .--LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway,-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Sierson & Co-MEW BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY .- GUNMARUR OF MOS-

BARNUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. -- Day ad Evening Cariffola -- Buars, Sea Lags and Other Cu-BETANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 478 Br. way. Buzlesques, Songs, Dances, &c. - Rugged Pars NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.-LLOTD'S MINSTRULS

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway -CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. - SONGS,

BOUDOIR PANTHEON, No. 659 Broadway.-Mr. SAM UNEWORTH'S MINSTRELS, Nordhelmer's Hall.—Songs,

New York, Friday, May 3, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The most interesting intelligence which reaches us from Washington by the latest despatches is in relation to the vigorous action of the government towards effecting a complete blockade of all the Southern ports. The Navy Department has made arrangements to have fifteen ships of war put to sea at once for this purpose, and forty more vessels will be in readiness for the same service within the next four weeks, so that in sixty days from this time every inlet on the Southern coast, from the mouth of James river to the Rio Grande, will be effectually closed. The administration do not anticipate any complication with foreign governments arising out of this blockade, inasmuch as the ports closed are not foreign ports, and, moreover, as it is intended to render the blockade effectual, which, according to the decision of the Convention at Paris in 1856, is to be recognized as an actual blockade.

It appears that a vigorous blockade is already enforced by the government transports in Norfolk bay, no steamers from Baltimore being permitted to pass beyond Old Point Comfort, where they are compelled to land mails and passengers. The blockade of the Mississippi river at Cairo is also well preserved, although one boat was, through some mishap, permitted to pass down and land some four hundred Colt's revolvers at Paducah. Ky. The steamboat C. E. Hillman, however, with \$175,000 worth of arms and munitions of war. consisting of powder, cartridges and lead, purchased at St. Louis and destined for Nashville. Tenn., was seized by the government troops at Caire on the 26th ult.

I The position of Maryland, in its adherence to the Union, is being daily strengthened by increased manifestations of public opinion, as evidenced by the meeting of merchants held at the Baltimore Corn Exchange yesterday, where resolutions in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the turidges recently destroyed were adopted, and a petition to the Legislatore to this effect was numerously signed. Delaware has taken a still more decided stand on the government side, Governor Burton having ordered the regiment of volunteers, raised in response to the proclamation of the President, to proceed to Washington for the defence of the capital as soon as they are equipped and ready to march.

A conference between the authorities of Kentacky and Illinois resulted in the former State guaranteeing that it will maintain a neutral position, and will permit no troops to pass over its soil to make aggressions upon the North; but at the same time it demands guarantees that no troops from Illinois shall attempt to pass through Kentucky, and enters a protest against the blockade of the river. It has been agreed upon that nothing but munitions of war shall be intercepted at Cairo.

Our intelligence from the secoded States is not very full; but we learn by despatches received from St. Louis at a late hour last night that much anxiety exists at Montgomery relative to the present conflict in the border States. especially in Maryland and Virginia. The War Department is very active in harrying troops into the field. It has been decided to call out fourteen more regiments, in addition to the 30,000

troops already obtained. The defence of Washington is amply provided for; a force of 24,300 men is now located in the capital and its vicinity, all within three hours march of the city. But a still further reinforcement is contemplated, and it is decided that within a few days there shall be an army of 40,000 men in and around Washington, to secure the control of the Potomac and the Chesapeake. At the same time a force of from 10,000 to 15,000 men will be concentrated at Cairo and the same number at St. Louis, to protect the Mississippi river, and repel any atwhich may be made upon exposed points in

> linois, and suppress secession movesouri and Arkansas. A force of is to be shipped on transports, y of men-of-war, at the earliest

to harass the rebel forces in exhaust their energies by love from point to point, and advance to the North. The to be "carried into Africa." to further reinforce Fort

o'clock, and marched through Ponnsylvania avenue amidst the most intense enthusiasm. The Seventh was going into camp; the Seventy-first still occupied the Navy Yard, and the Sixty-ninth were encamped at the Junction, where they intercepted a train from Baltimore, and having telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions were ordered to compel the train to return, which they did by command of Lieutenant Colonel Nugent, who arrested the progress of the train.

AND MICH. SPECIAL SPEC

The News.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Comerce yesterday, Pelatiah Perit, the President. and all the other officers were re-elected. New committees were chosen. A letter was received from the Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions passed by the Chamber on the 19th of April, and stating that he had deposited them in the archives of the government. T. e annual statement of the treasurer shows that the receipts during the past year have been \$6,981 55, and the expenditure \$6,654 49, leaving s balance of \$327 06 in bank. The treasurer of the committee appointed to receive subscrip tions to aid regiments reported that the receipts had been \$115,853, and the disbursements \$92,883, leaving \$22,970, which had been handed over to the Union Defence Committee, into which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been merged.

In another column will be found some corre spondence concerning Major General Wool. On the 30th of April the Union Defence Committee passed a series of complimentary resolutions, the eception of which was duly acknowledged by the General. Subsequently he received a communication from Washington , in which General Scott recommends him to leave New York and resume his routine duties at his headquarters in Troy. In accordance with this order he will leave this city on Saturday.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening, a quorum not being present. It was currently rumored in the City Hall yesterday that Alderman Dayton had a document prepared tendering his resignation as representative of the Ninth Aldermanic district

The Board of Councilmen held a brief session last evening, and acted upon a number of routine papers, none of them possessing the slightest general interest.

Judge Betts, of the United States District Court. has rendered a decision in the case of Law and Conover versus the government, which perpetually restrains the defendants from prosecuting the bonds given as surety for ex-Postmaster Fowler. There are now 8,180 persons in the public insti tutions of the city. The number admitted to them

last week was 1,917, and the number discharged, ransferred or who died, was 2,053. The decrease for the week in the numbers is consequently 136. The regular monthly meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Mozart Hall was held last evening, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the seats of such members as

were absent with the military should not be declared vacant. The steamship Adriatic, from Galway 23d, vis St. Johns 29th ult., arrived at this port last evening. A telegraphic synopsis of her advices has been published in the HERALD.

Messrs, Livingston, Crocheron & Co. will positively despatch one of their steamers for Havana on Monday next-her hour of departure being fixed at twelve o'clock.

The depression in the rates of sterling exchange continued, notwithstanding which the market for cotion yesterday was more active. Should exchange take an pward movement it would likely lead to an increased activity, with a decided improvement in prices. Sales were reported to the extent of 4,000 bales, some of which we could not trace. Included in the transactions were 1,000 bales in transit. We continue to quote middling lands at 18%c. a 14c., the latter figure being an out de price. Flour was more active, but heavy and irrecommon and medium grades of State and Westrn, while good to choice extra family grades were Wheat was in better request, while good to choice lots of white were scarce and firm. Corn was in fair demand and prices steady, with some sales for export. Pork was less active and lower, with sales of mess at \$17 a \$17 12%, and at \$13 25 for prime. The market was braced about 2,000 bhds. and 74 boxes, at rates given elsewhere. Coffee was heavy. At the public sale a catalogue of 5,000 bags of Rio was offered, only 750 of which were disposed of, at 12c. a 13%c., which no proving satisfactory, the remainder was withdrawn Freights to English ports were irregular, while engage ments were fair. A slight preference existed in favor of English vessels.

Maryland Saved-Virginia Next in Order-The Daty of the Government.

The power, the fixed purpose and the warning voice of the North, touching the right of way to our federal capital through Marvland. have produced a wonderful Union reaction in that State. The Union flag has been replaced on the government buildings of Baltimore, the federal authorities have resumed their functions in that city, and Union meetings are there the order of the night. Nor are the evidences of a wholesome reaction in the State limited to that locality; for they are equally apparent in the proceedings of the Legislature at Frederick. That body, called together for the express purpose of plunging the State into the abyss of revolution, not only shrinks from the overt act, but virtually confesses it would be an act of self-destruction. Thus Maryland, we may say, has been rescued from the very jaws of death and restored to life and the Union by the mere presence within and near her borders of an overwhelming body of Northern troops, resolved, as friends or as enemies, upon their right of way to Washington.

In this remarkable revolution in Maryland the policy of the government in regard to Virginia and the other rebellious States is made manifest. If, under the pressure of that spasmodic reign of terrorism invoked by the secession mob of Baltimore on the 19th of April, President Lincoln had yielded to the very modest request of Gov. Hicks, that no more federal troops should pass over the exhausted soil of Maryland, her rebellious secessionists now would be in full occupation of Baltimore, Frederick, Annapolis, the Legislature and the State, and in full communion with the armed confederates of Jefferson Davis. But the answer of our President, and the unmistakeable determination of our Northern people to make good their right of way through Maryland, and through Baltimore, or over its ruins, to Washington, have saved the State from the weakness of Hicks and the ruinous anarchy of a mob of vagabonds and savages.

The case of Virginia demands the same course of treatment, only on a larger scale. She has seceded; she has entered into a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States; she is suffering all the evils of a reign of terror, with its forced enlistments, contributions, expulsions and confiscations. But it is reserved to her people, in a State election on the 23d of May, to ratify or reject this alliance with Jeff. Davis, and to determine whether the State shall be joined to the Confederate or shall adhere to the United States. Now, with the encouraging

taken hold of vigorously in its earlier stages, seen carries off the patient in its fatal collapse. This fatal collapse to Virginia will come on the 23d of May, unless, in the meantime, her secession spasms are arrested by the powerful remedial treatment of a protecting Union army.

Upon a fair tost, unawed by the presence o Jacobin revolutionists, an overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia will vote at this approaching election in favor of the Union, as they did in February last. To secure them a fair election, the reign of secession violence should be suppressed at Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Harper's Ferry, as it can be, by the presence of a cometent force of government troops, despatched to these places to repossess certain lots and parcels of federal property and federal rights, therein selzed and held by rebellious combins tions. The chances of thus saving Virginia to the Union, without bloodshed, are worth the movement of fifty thousand men across the Potomac river; for, with the Old Dominion thus reclaimed, Tennessee and North Carolina will be withdrawn from this rebellion without difficulty, and Kentucky and Missouri will cease to occupy their present equivocal position of an armed neutrality in favor of the revolted States.

The battle field having been removed from Maryland to Virginia without a battle (except with the Baltimore mob), why may it not be transferred from Virginia to North Carolina without a battle! The seasonable presence of an overwhelming force will suffice to accomplish this desirable result; after which, we be lieve, the contest will be reduced to the seven original Confederate States. And what then? Why, then, impoverished, exhausted, and tired of the military despotism of Jefferson Davis. and snuffing still more serious troubles in the wind from the North, there is every reason to hope that the Confederate States will soon return to their only ark of safety, the Union The gain or the loss of Virginia on the 23d of May will settle the question for a short war or for a long, bloody and disastrous con-

Let the government hasten, as it has saved Maryland, to save Virginia. Let her leval people be protected against mob law, and they will held the State in the Union.

ARE OUR NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS PROPERLY ENCOURAGED?-There appears to be no inconsiderable degree of mismanagement, and neglect of duty, on the part of the State Military Board, respecting the volunteer regiments, which have been raised, at so much pains and at such great personal sacrifice, in this city. We perceive that several regiments, among others the Second regiment of the Scott Life Guard, have not yet been even received. The individuals belonging to these bodies, have given up all other employment, and thrown themselves, heart and soul, into the movement for the restoration of the unity of the republic. They have deprived themselves of other means of support, and have, in frequent instances, no source of subsistence, excepting what they have supposed they would be entitled to, as soldiers in the service of their country. Yet no funds are advanced by the State, which has called these regiments into existence, and, the burden of providing for them has fallen upon their officers, who have been compelled to hire lofts in which to quarter them, and to defray, personally, their daily expense for food. This is inexcusable. It is an abuse which should not be permitted to continue a day. Volunteers should be received by the

Military Board, at once. The whole of the thirty-eight regiments called for by Governor Morgan have not been formed and until these are equipped and ready for service, able bodied, willing individuals. should be encouraged in this patriotic desire to fight the battles of their country. The objection, that, if all recruits are accepted here, there will be no room left for volunteers in the interior of the State, is absurd. Many of our recruits have come from the rural districts, under the impression that they could more speedily attain their wish to serve in the city, than in the country. Moreover, there will always be place for every one, from the thousand causes of sickness, casualty, &c., which are continually thinning the ranks of every regiment. The gentlemen of the Military Board must wake up, or they will damp the ardor of many, who now burn with zeal to aid in suppressing rebellion.

ILL TREATMENT OF THE TROOPS ON BOARD TRANSPORTS.-We have received letters complaining of the bad treatment our troops have received on board the transports. In those cases where the owners of the ships have contracted to supply the troops with food. they have been well taken care of, for shipowners are generally generous men. But in other cases the treatment has been very different, and we heard of instances in which five cents has been charged for a glass of water. Whatever may be the cause of this neglect hitherto, it ought to be remedied in the future. Could General Scott have been here as well as at Washington at the same time, he would have seen that proper provisions had been supplied to the troops; but the matter was necessarily left to persons not so well versed in commissariat; and the suddenness and urgency of the call for regiments may in some degree account for the deficiency in the arrangements. There ought not, however, to be any repetition of such mismanagement, and we hope there will not. In this country, hitherto, we have not been in the habit of sending forth large armies to battle. The emergency has come suddenly upon us, and in the beginning everything may not go right, any more than it does in other countries. We know that almost everything went wrong in the case of the English troops sent to the Crimean war, though Great Britain is a first class naval and military Power. But in a short time regularity will be established in the transportation of the men, and the brave defenders of the Union will probably have no further cause of complaint.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—The government have called for fourteen millions, the balance of the twenty-five million loan, which is now needed for naval and military operations. Money is the sinews of war, and without it little can be done. This new loan ought to be taken at par. The people have come forward to the extent of probably shington last evening at eight in Virginia. But no time should be lost. tions) to arm, equip and transport volum.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Screening at eight in Virginia. But no time should be lost. tions) to arm, equip and transport volum.

ion, like the Asiatic cheires, if not teers in defence of the Union; and it is not unreasonable to expect that the financial interest will also do something for the country-not by giving money to the government, but by leading it without discount. If the brokers purchase the bonds at par, they will lose nothing by the transaction, for the day will come when these securities will command a premium, as similar stocks did six menths ago, when our national troubles had not yet begun. In this way the patriots of Wall street can show their willingness to support the government without sacrificing anything by the operation.

> THE EFFECT IN ENGLAND OF THE WAR LIER NEWS PROM THE UNITED STATES .- We are not yet in possession of English files of a date ulterior to the receipt of the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and can consequently only speculate upon the effect which the arrival of that intelligence must have produced upon the whole British people. But by the unessiness, alarm and incredulity shown when they were made aware of the state of things which prevailed in this country two days previous to the commencement of hostilities in Charleston harbor, we may form a pretty correct idea of how they received the news that civil war had actually begun, and that Fort Moultrie and the lesser batteries were burling their missiles of destruction against the walls of Sumter, and that Sumter was busy in

> The immediate sensation following the tidings that we were on the brink of civil war appears to have been one of utter surprise. coupled with no slight consternation. The London Times commenced a leader by saying:-"It needs no comment of ours to impress the public with the great importance of the news from America. We are anxious to speak with caution on this subject, and not cause alarm, which may possibly prove to have been unnecossary. The two countries are so intimately related in commercial matters that when a convulsion seems to threaten one of them the other may be suddenly agitated." The same journal went on to say that there was a wide interval between bossting and achievement, between preparation and action, and even a campaign that has begun might be brought to close without actual fighting. The news by the next mail from this country must have confirmed their apprehensions.

The apparent inactivity of the administration for more than a month after the inauguration had not prepared the people of England for the energetic measures which were afterwards adopted. It was thought that with all our threats the two sections would never come to blows, and that our differences would be settled amicably by compromise rather than the sword. The English have seen by this time that they were wrong in their conclusions. They now see us plunged into warfare, and they deplore it. They can not, however, but admire and respect us for the energy, promptitude and unity which have made the whole North as one man in rising to crush this giant rebellion, and maintain our national honor and assert our national strength. We must present to the foreign eye a spectacle of power and patriotism not only unrivalled in magnificence, but unexampled in history. Where weakness was expected strength has been found, and instead of republican institutions having proved a failure, the very reverse has been demonstrated.

In no other country in the world, we may safely say, could such military or pecuniary resources have been so quickly accumulated for the protection of the national flag as we have accumulated within the last few weeks. And there is no limit either to the number of the men who are willing to take up arms in e national cause, or to the ar money which could be collected for prosecuting the war in defence of the rights guaranteed to us by that constitution for which our fathers fought.

GOVERNOR BANKS AND THE WAR .- Some of the Washington correspondents of the daily papers have fallen into an error in asserting that ex-Governor Banks has not resigned ble Incrative position as managing director of the Central Railroad in Illinois, and tendered his services to the government whenever and wherever they may be used to the best advantage in the present conjuncture of affairs. Ex Governor Banks has resigned the position referred to, and now, we understand, awaits orders from headquarters. He enjoys peculiar qualifications to hold a high military position He is a man of cool judgment, a good executive officer, of good social standing, affable manners, robust constitution and intuitive military abilities of no ordinary merit. While Governor of Massachusetts, in 1859, he projected and superintended the great camp of the entire military force of his State at Concord. which resulted in creating an esprit du corps among the militla of Massachusetts which qualified them to be among the first to respond to the President's requisition for troops to defend the city of Washington. In times like the present we want the right men for the right

Loss of the Steamship United States MONTREAL, May 2, 1861. The master of the ship Minnie Davison, at Farthe Point, reports the steamship United States, from Glasgow bound to Montreal, on Bird Rocks. The boats were gone and there was nobody on board. The sea was making a complete breach over the vessel, and she was breaking

The President has made the following appointments:

James Harlan, Attorney, and Alexander H. Sneed, Marshal, for the district of Kentucky; Hiram Wiley, Attorney, and D. H. Carr, Marshal, for Connecticut; Albert Sanferd, Marshal for Rhode Island; Loyi J. Keithley, Marshal for New Mexico, and Sydney H. Hubbell, Alsociate Justice for the same Territory.

Despatches for Europe.

Sr. Jones, N. F., May 2, 1861.

The Galway steamship Columbia, which sailed from Boston on Tuesday, will be due here on Friday night-tessages for Europe left with Mr. Gronge Stoker. No. 7 Broad street, up to four P. M. on Friday, will be promptly brwarded.

Steam er Burnt.

The steamer Unica, recently in the Wabash river trade repairing at Now Albany, was burned this morning Loss \$9,000. It is supposed the engineer perished in the dames.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
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PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1861.
Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 875; Reading
Railroad, 16; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 85;
Pennsylvania Railroad, 86½. Sight exchange on New
York at par a 1-10 per cent alsocunt.
Fillalelphia, May 2, 1861.
Flour firm at \$5 62. Wheat firm: red, \$1 33 a \$1 36;
white, \$1 40 a \$1 50. Corn wanted. Whiskey, 17½c.
a 186.

a 18e.

CINCINNATI, May 2, 1861.

Flour in good demand and advaccing: super \$4 60 a
\$4 75. Whiskey declined to 12c. Nothing done in provisions. Exchange drooping: sight on New York, 2½ a 3
per cent premium for Kentucky paper.

CHEM ber of Commerce,
ELECTION OF OFFICE TES AND COMMITTES REMARKS
OF THE PRESIDENT LETTE OF ACKNOWLENGS
MENT PROMISE. SHAWA ND, SECRETARY OF STATE—
FIXANCIAL GRATEMEN. -- NOMINATION OF NEW

The regular monthly meeting a the Chamber of Com merce was held at their rooms as william street yester day afternoon, at one o'clock, the President, Pelatiah Perit, in the chair. It was also the auga. 'al meeting of the Chamber, and the first business in order awas the election of officers for the ensuing year. The choice of a President

ROYAL PIRLIS rose and said .- It affords me gra st ple sure to offer for your suffrages our actual Presiden' for vote for him will be unanimous, as you all know a unani-mous vote is required. I think there are more than ordimous vote is required. I think there are more than ordineary reasons why our President should remain in office during our present political troubles; and the only possible objection I can imagine my one could have is, that by his election all those officers under him might also expect to be re-elected. I hope that any member who catertains any such idea will dispose of it so far as the first officer of the Chamber is concerned, and that we may elect the right man in the right place. I propose, therefore, the re-election of Mr. Peatuah Perit as President for another jear.

The motion was unanimously carried, and so Mr. Perit was chosen President for the ensuling year without a dissecting voice.

The notion was unanimously carried, and so Mr. Perit was chosen freeloant for the ensuing year without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Frair said—Gentlemen, I thank you for the honer you have just conferred on me. It had been my intention and my slacere desire to withdraw from this office partly from considerations of health; but in the actual circumstances of the country I think every man is bound to remain in the place properly assigned to him, and properly occupied by him, under any circumstances, as far as he has the ability to do it. The attitude of the Chamber of Commerce of New York is such that it exerts on those matters which come properly within its province a very powerful influence throughout the whole United States. We have had many evidences of this. Our nation is now undergoing a trial more severe than has over before happened perhaps in the history of nations, in which the faculities and powers of every man are needed to support the government. The Chamber of Commerce of New York, representing the commercial community of this great city, has immense power and influence, and the Chamber is bound to exert it faithfully and consistently in support of the government. And there are modes in which we can be especially useful to the government. New York is now the headquarters of finance in this country. The members of this Chamber are scattered widely through this community, and cenedially in those places where money is largely disposed of. Their influence can materially aid the government in the negotiation of locals, and alcan is now pending in which that influence will be felt. Every one here, knows that in any large amount which the city of State of New York, or other States will be borrowing, there will be a heavy pressure of stock in the market, and it is very important that the credit of the government be fully sustained, and all its locals taken premptly, and taken so such terms as will be creditable and heaveful gent in the soft of the government. The government are well aware of the value of our in of the resolutions which were transmitted from the Poard, when we held a meeting specially for that objec which is important evidence that the government is gratified, and feel very much encouraged by it recoultions adopted here, and the measures which followed those resolutions. I trust theorefore, that whill there will undoubtedly be a greet deal of work to a during the year, everybody here will do all in their power to assist the government.

The other officers were also unanimously re-elected, a that the officers for the ensuing year remain the same stollows:—

that the officers for the ensuing year remain no manages follows:

Prendent—Polatiah Perit.

Prendent—Polatiah Perit.

First Yoe Prendent—Royal Phelpus
Scond Yie Prendent—A. A. Low.

Scretary—J. Smith Hemans.

Transvers—Edward C. Bogert.

The Pronsents and the next business in order would be the election of a Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration, and suggested the name of George O pdyke Some discussion ensued between Masars. Welmore, Op dyke and Couklyn, relative to the proposed amendment to the by laws of the Chamber, by which it is provide that a member of the Committee of Arbitration shall be elected every three months, instead of every month, a rat present.

Mr. Corner presented another series of amondments, intended to take the place of these submitted on the former eccacion. The first, he said, were hastily drafted, and those he now presented contained merely verbal alterations, while the principle involved was the same. Mr. Connext thought that, in obedience to the course heretolore pursued, these amendments should be laid to the next meeting; but on motion of Mr. Wet-Air Constant thought that, in obedience to the course heretofore pursued, these amendments should be laid over until the next meeting; but on motion of Mr. Wetmere, they were then adopted as amendments to the bylaws of the Chamber.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee on Arbitration:—George Opdyke, Robert B. Minturn, Walter S. Griffith, Jonathan Sturges and S. B. Babecck.

es H. Grinnell, Benjamin R. Winthrop and Archi-i. King were chosen on behalf of the Chamber es of the Institution for Savings of Merchants

bald G. Bang.
trustees of the Institution for Saving.
Trustees of the Institution for Saving.
The following gentlemen were elected as the Executive Cerasi.
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The following gentlemen were elected as the Executive Cerasi.
James B. P. Ogden, Henry A. Sinythe, Augustus C. Richards, Henry Chauncey, William E. Podge-Sheppard Gan dy, James Gallatin, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Nathaniel I. Leftendy.

chards, Henry Chauncey, William
dy, James Gallatin, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Nathaniel L.
McCready.
Mr. Perty, at this stage, announced the reception of the
olicwing letter of acknowledgment from Mr. Seward,
Sacretary of State, which was read by the Secretary:

WARRINGTON, 26th April, 1861.

To Peravian Perty, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of
Commerce, New York.
Sim—the rescitations of the Chamber of Commerce conoerning the present attitude of public abairs, althoughsent forward so early as the 20th inst., have, in consequence of postal obstructions, only just now reached this
department. I have lost no time in submitting them to
the President of the United States. He directs me to
present the Chamber of Commerce that he has read the
conductions with the highest appreciation of the loyalty,
and to the end resure the Chamber of Commerce that he has read to resolutions with the highest appreciation of the loyalty patriotism and liberality of that body; and to the en-that they may find a just place in the history of this the most important crisis, save one, that our country ha-been called to most, I have deposited the resolutions is the archives of the government. I have the honor to be with the highest respect, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWAPD.

with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

The letter was placed on file.

Mossrs. C. A. Davis, C. H. Marshall, H. K. Bogert, William Barton, and J. K. Myers, were elected as the Committee on the Mercantile Library.

The Treasurer presented his annual report, showing that the receipts during the past year had been \$8,581 56, and the disbursements \$6,664 49, leaving a balance of \$257 66 in bank. On motion of Royar Praises the thanks of the Chamber were tendered to the Treasurer for promptly presenting the annual report, this being the first time, he said, in fourteen years, that the Treasurer's linaucial statement had been received at the annual meeting. The document was placed on die.

Mesers. Benjamin F. Butter, Mansfield Levell, Peter Marie and Luke T. Merrill, who had been nominated at the last meeting were then elected merabers of the Chamber.

Tunecous Paners submitted his report as Treasurer of the receipts of the Finance Committee, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th of April, to receive subscriptions of merchants for the outfit of volunteers. The receipts were \$116,862, and the disbursements \$92,883, leaving a balance of \$22,970, which was paid over to the Union Defence Committee, into which the committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been merged.

The names of the following gentiumen were propounded.

erged.
The names of the following gentlemen were propounded r membership, to be elected at the regular meeting in

June:—

Henry F. Vail, Henry G. Reeve, Thes. N. Dale, Living-ation Satterice, S. Dewitt Bloodgood, Josiah S. Bennott, William Augustus White, Chas. Butler, Samuel Weitzere, Samuel Jawden, Wm. P. Jones, John G. Spencer. The meeting then adjourned.

COMPLEMENTARY CONCERT TO SEGNORINA ELENA. well concert will be given to this gifted artist on Wednesday next, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The arrangements are under the direction of a committee of propertial gentlemen, and it is expected that the affair natrumentalists will assist Mile. Flena on this occasion Miss Kellogg, seprane; Signer Brigneli, tuner; Signer Su-sini, basso; Mr. Pattison, pianist; Mr. Appy, violinist, and Mr. Koppits, the flutist, whose performance caused such a sensation at the last concert of the Brook'yn Philharmonic Society. Signor Muzio will condurt. Mile. Flena leaves shortly for Italy, where ab is well known and is exceedingly popular. It is not improbable that she may return here in the fall, negratations being now pending to that effect.

NEW BOWERT THEATER -Mr. Wm. Tryon, the efficie and popular treasurer of this establishment, takes his benefit this evening. The bill offers great variety, including a series of grand Union tableaux, and there will no doubt be an overflowing house.

Personal Intelligence.
Captain Hill, of the United States Army, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

he New York Hotel.

Colonel E. G. Parker, E. O. Tufts, F. Nickerson, F. Waterman and K. Beverley, of Boston; Dr. Palmer and wife terman and E. Beverley, of Boston; Dr. Palmer and w of Albany; H. P. Stearns, of Hartford, and B. W. I ten, of Cleveland, are stopping at the Fifth avenue He Major Brooks, J. C. Davis and G. R. Warren, of the United States Army; D. M. Young, of Pennsylvanis; P. H. Wood, of Majone; G. W. Mather, of St. Paul, R. Cher-ney, of California: F. L. Allen, of New London, and W. R. Whitman, of New York, are stopping at the Metropolitan

Hotel.

P. E. Lockwood, of Bridgeport: James F. Trancy, of Meroden; Mrs. J. Anderson and family, of Oregon; H. S. Mestin, of Middletown; C. C. Brown and wife, of Honesdale; J. J. Reynolds, of Rhode Island, and W. A. Brabinson, of Boston, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

sen, of Boston, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Hon. G. Wait, of Fulton: Hon. D. P. Forrest, of Schenedady: Hon. N. R. Williams and Hon. J. W. Grimes, of Iown: Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania Rov. H. C. Hayden and wife, of Hartford; Dr. Snyder, of Georgetown, D. C.; Capt. W. O. Fotier, of Salem: P. A. Barden, of Troy, and C. Heidseick, of France, are stopping at the Astor House.

Captain Simonses and wife, of Liverpool; Z. Barnum, of Baltimore; B. Buffum, of Rhode Island; D. T. Vall, of Troy; T. C. Lewis and wife, of Filiadelphia; A. M. Esstman, of New Hampehire; E. Beggen and wife, of Rochester; Hon. A. P. Grant, of Oswego, and H. S. Bishop, of the United States Army, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Surrogate West ieft Charleston for New York on Saturday hast. He is coming by way of Annapolis, and is expected to morrow. His health has improved,

The Steamship Great Eastern. The steamehip Great Emiters will be open for exhibition to the public for seven days, during her stay here. The exhibition will probably commence on the 14th instant, and close on the 21st instant. The charge for admission

STREET OF A SHARE STREET, STRE

will be afty ceets
GRINNELL, MINTERN & CO., Ageotte Consoldbarn Glant 75. Drawn May 2 1661 17, 78, 42, 50, 36, 12, 75, 67, 63, 53, 64, 5. Circulars soni free of charge by addressing. B. FhasiCE & Oc. Managers. B. FhasiCE & Oc. Managers.

Royal Ha wans Lottery.—Prizes Cnahod y Ohadi & O. ., bushen, 16 Wall street, New York. Prizes Cash. d in all Legalized Lotteries,

The Ladd & Vebster Sewing Machine Wheeder & Wills bis Improved Sowing Wa meed, \Tan meed in fely, a fast Steamer to take the rebels on t of the con. Wy to save the unbely use of rope upon unword, y subjects. Propose at HOLMES Pas-tograph Gallery, M. Sroadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dro.-Reliable and instantaneous, black; w brown. Fastory 81 Sarriay street. Bold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOWS, 16 Bond street. Hill, Inimitat to Cutter of Hatr and Vhiskers, No. 1 Barciar, street. Hair Dys 80 cents, black or

Oristadoro's Hat ' Dye, Wigs and Ton-post.—The best in the work it wholesale and rotal, and the Bye privately applied at No. 6 Aster House. The Indian Herb | Doctor, F. Tumblety, M. D., from Canada, may be a consulted free of charge, at 100 Broadway.

Laddes Delighted - Scautiful Complex-ion - Lalido's Liquid Peari bea utifies the consistion and skin; then improve the consistion of all 450 roadway and all drugglets.

FINANCIAL AND &COMMERCIAL.

THURSDA V, May 2-6 P. M. We mentioned yesterday th at Mr. Chase had called for a fresh loan of nearty \$14,000,000 under the act of June, 1860. That ac t expires on the 22d of June next, and Mr. O have is doubtless anxious to exhaust the authority it confers upon him before its expiration. It is no t likely that the call will be followed by any pra ctical results. The act distinctly prohibits the 8 ecretary from receiving any bid below par, andat a resent United States sixes are at a discount of 12 per cent. When, after the expiration of the usual delay, it is ascertained that there are no bids at par, the Secretary will then be at libe rty to dispose of his Treasury notes under the , act of last session, which he can do without difficulty. This act of 22d June, 1860, will enjoy an us enviable fame in the history of American finance. It will be recorded by the historian that the first | negotiation under it was made by the traiter (A bb on the 22d October, 1860, under circumstances which render it certain that his object was to break down the credit of the government; that the whole amount was nevertheless bid for and awarded, but that several successful bidders among others Messrs. Riggs & Co., Marie & Kans. Lockwood & Co., Thompson Bros., &c. refused to pay up the amount of their bids, on the ground that the rebellion of South Carolina had liberated them from their contract. He will report that the government took no steps to enforce the bargain. Finally, he will mention that on the lat of May Mr. Lincoln's Secretary called for bids for the balance of the loan, with the distinct understanding that it could not be taken. A sorry record.

The money market is very dull People are shy of everything but the very choicest paper, and collaterals are closely scrutinized. Rates for paper-strictly gilt edge-are 7 a 8; for call loans,

In foreign exchange little or nothing is doing. The leading bankers ask 105, but we presume that undoubted bills could be had at 1/4 a 2/4 less. Very little business was done to-day in stocks

but the tone of the market was better, and everything advanced at the first board. Government 6's rose 1/4, and Missouris 1/4; Nev tral, 3/4; Hudson, 3/4; Michigan Central, 3/4; Illinois Central, 11/2 Toledo, 1/4; Rock Island, 1/4. Virginias fell 21/2, fewer bear contracts than usual happening to mature to-day. Nothing but the scarcity of this and the other border slave State stocks prevents their falling to a merely nominal price. They are really worthless, as nothing can prevent a conflict which will rain the States which issued them. After the board the market was steady. In the afternoon prices were generally a fraction better and the market closed vary steady, the following being the last quotations:-- United States 5's, 1874, 76 a 7634; Tonnessee 6's, 46 a 49; Virginia 6's, 45 a 45; Missonri 6's, 40% a 40%; Canton, 9 a 10; Cumberland Coal preferred, 3 a 4; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 80 a 82; Pennsylvania Coal, 76 a 75; Pacific Mail, 67 a 68; New York Central, 72 a 72%; Eric, 1994 a 20; Hudson River, 36% a 36%; Harlem, 12 a 12%; do. preferred, 30% a 31; Reading, 31% a 32; Michigan Central, 45 a. a 14; do. guaranteed, 281/4 a 29%; Panama, 1013/6 a 102; Illinois Central, 58% a 59; Galena and Chicago, 57% a 57%; Cleveland and Toledo, 23% a. 23%; Chicago and Rock Island, 3734 a 3754; 3hicago, Burlington and Quincy, 55 a 551/4; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 9 a 91/4: La Crosse and Milwaukee land grant bends, 5 a 9; Illinois Central bonds, 88 a 80.

The business of the Sab-Treasury was as follows to-day:-

It is reported that the Ohio Legislature contemplates legalizing a suspension of specie payments. Indiana and other States will be likely to speedily

follow. Seyton & Wainwright have removed from No. 17 William street to Insurance Building, No. 49 Wall

The following are the Hudson River Railroad earnings for

April, 1861 April, 1860 Increase \$5,145 OT At the last session of the United States District

Court of lows, Judge Lane decided that the bonds issued by the city of Muscatine to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company were issued with out legal authority, and that, therefore, the city cannot be compelled to redeem them. The bonds hus issued amount to \$130,000, and the city has already paid two years' interest at 10 per cent Governor Rockingham, of Connecticut, in his message to the Legislature, makes the following

statement of the banking interest of the State:-There are seventy five banks of discount in the State;—
There are seventy five banks of discount in the State,
with \$1,004.371.00 in specie and a direculation of \$5,061,989; deposits amounting to \$5,023,925.65, and an aggregate capital of \$21,835.029. There are eightly four thouand six hundred and fourteen depositors in forty-four
ravings banks, with deposits amounting to \$10,377,670 is.
The aggregate deposits, in savings banks and in building
associations, is \$50,701.856 34.
The capital of the several railroad compa-

debt is... 10,987,875 13 The net carnings for the year have been... 1,501,662 20 The circular of Mr. F. F. Satterthwaite reports

s follows:-

The market for American securities remains very firm, there is a good demand for federal bonds, and we note inquiry for various State stocks. First class rational bonds are cauch wanted and very secree. Transactions have taken place in Atlantic and Great Western bonds (New York section) from 71 a 71%. The accounts from the oil wells close to and in the vicinity of the line traversed by the railroad continue of the same extraordinary obstacter, and the products promise to add largely